

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

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TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1901.

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MARCH CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of March, 1901, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Total
1	74,690	17 Sunday, 101,000
2	78,150	18
3	79,470	19
4	77,730	20
5	74,900	21
6	74,880	22
7	74,530	23
8	74,400	24 Sunday, 102,918
9	76,240	25
10	75,240	26
11	75,240	27
12	74,190	28
13	74,300	29
14	74,610	30
15	77,670	31 Sunday, 103,910
16	79,520	

Total for the month, 2,494,320

Less all copies spotted in printing, left over or filed, 6,883

Net number distributed, 2,487,437

Average daily distribution, 78,402

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of March was 8.8 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this second day of April, 1901.

J. F. FARISH,

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 23, 1901.

SIZED UP THE SITUATION.

One of the surest creators of panic conditions is always found in an exaggerated bull movement in stocks and other securities, which has the effect of forcing prices above a healthy and normal basis.

There is a magnetism in the upward sweep of quotations which arouses the speculative spirit of outsiders to an exceptional degree. It is difficult for Wall street to inveigle lambs into a bear movement—the outsider does not quite comprehend the trick of selling to force prices down. But a bull movement is attractive and fascinating to the uninitiated—it is so delightful to feel that the price of everything is bound to advance, and that all that is necessary is to rush in and buy and so make your fortune.

While there is as yet no indication that the recent advance in stocks was unwarranted by natural conditions, it is also held by conservative investors that a very serious danger of inflation now exists. This is a danger which may materialize very rapidly into actual fact if the general public plunges into bull speculation to the extent scored in other periods of excitement similar to the present. And, always, there is an element of promoters and brokers on Wall street whose business it is to head the public into just such a stampede.

PENSION INCREASES.

Reports from the Pension Bureau at Washington indicate that the tail of the Spanish-American War will be larger than the body. Already announcement is made that over 41,000 applications for pensions on account of the short war have been filed.

There is something startling in the proportion of claims filed to the number of soldiers enlisted. The total number of enlistments was 274,717. Of these only about 60,000 saw actual service in the field. Taking these figures as a basis, it appears that two-thirds of those engaged in the strife have filed claims for subsequent disabilities.

In the last nine months 2,664 pensions have been granted on account of the Spanish-American service. One-third of these were to widows. On March 31, there were 935,095 persons on the pension roll from all wars. As the number of pensions because of the Civil War remains about stationary, owing to the increased number of deaths, the additions from the last conflict have brought the total to the highest number ever recorded.

With the present liberal pension laws, there is small reason to believe that the total number of pensioners will fall much below the present figure within the next few years. What the aggregate of these additional pensions will be can only be discovered after the lapse of years.

WHY IS THIS THUS?

Public-spirited citizens who are striving to benefit the community by regaining the old Exposition grounds for their original use as a city park, additionally beautified by a central Public Library building, are naturally puzzled to understand the Globe-Democrat's reversal of position on this issue.

They remember that but a short time ago the Globe was most pronounced in its editorial advocacy of having this property revert to the people, to be once more made into a downtown park. They read in the Globe that the old Exposition must not now be employed as a means of money-making for the few. They remember the Globe's declaration that they should not consent to a bald appropriation by a few of what belongs to all the people of St. Louis.

And they are not consenting to this bald appropriation—it is the Globe-Democrat itself which is consenting. What is more astonishing, the Globe not only consents, but is bitterly attacking those who have followed its original advice and who seek to take the old Exposition out of the hands of the few by whom it is being employed as a private means of money-making and to return it to the people for use as a park. They find the Globe-Democrat's editorial page devoted to venomous condemnation of the very thing which it approved even so recently as April 7 last.

What is the matter with the Globe-Democrat? Has Old Annals belied even itself because it fears that The Republic will receive the credit if the people of St. Louis once more come into possession of the Exposition property? Does it elect to appear as an ally of St. Louis's enemies solely because The Republic is St. Louis's friend? The people would like to know just why it is the Globe-Democrat has so astonishingly reversed its editorial policy on this important matter.

MONEY TALKS NOW.

Ex-Congressman John M. Allen of Mississippi, one of the World's Fair Commissioners appointed by President McKinley, said on his arrival in St. Louis: "How much money have the local people raised? I don't see that we can do much until they get that 10 per cent in and are organized."

This expression sounds the keynote of the World's Fair situation. Nothing definite can now be done to advance the World's Fair movement until the World's Fair Company is incorporated and its officers elected. The National Commissioners are empowered only to co-operate with the local organization. There can be no local organization until 10 per cent of the capital stock of the World's Fair has been paid in.

Subscribers to the World's Fair stock should delay no longer in paying the first assessment on their subscriptions. About \$400,000 has been paid in, leaving \$100,000 still due. It is to be supposed that civic pride led to the making of subscriptions to the World's Fair stock. A certain proportion of subscribers are now delaying World's Fair work by their slowness in paying the assessment called by the provisional organization. The same civic pride which prompted them to subscribe in the first place should now impel them to pay the assessment in order to facilitate the organization of the World's Fair Company.

This is the situation in a nutshell. The duty of subscribers to the capital stock of the World's Fair is plain and pressing. Complete the payment of the first assessment. Make good the pledge you gave when you signed your subscription for World's Fair stock. That subscription testified to your loyalty to St. Louis. It is money that talks now.

THEY WILL UNDERSTAND.

Intelligent voters will not be fooled by the renewed outcries against the election law soon to be raised by Mr. Parker and his newspaper organs as offering the only profit possible to his forced contest for the Mayoralty.

Such citizens will remember that Mr. Parker himself gave no logical evidence of a belief that Mr. Wells had been unfairly elected. He could not be persuaded by his own partisans to contest Mr. Wells's election.

It was made astonishingly plain that, although Mr. Parker posed as a martyr, he was apparently so thoroughly convinced of the fairness of his defeat that the thought of contest refused to find lodgment in his mind.

It was only when Mr. Wells, the victorious candidate for the Mayoralty, insisted upon Mr. Parker's contesting the election that the latter, for very shame's sake, was obliged to take such action.

Even then, he went about it in an evasive and unmanly spirit. The conditions upon which he insists are such as promise to furnish material for a bunkery of fraud, even while the result of the contest establishes Mr. Wells's right to the Mayoralty. This is the nearest that Mr. Parker can come to making a fair contest.

Fortunately, however, there is no promise of the Republican outcry being taken seriously. The contest will be decided in Mr. Wells's favor, because Mr. Wells was honestly elected. Mr. Parker and his newspapers will raise another great hullabaloo about the election law. But the people of St. Louis will not mind their clamor. They will contemplate with infinite satisfaction the deserved victory of Mr. Wells, and be more than content that the right has triumphed.

FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

Practical reform goes on. The Police Board has buckled down to improvement in that branch of the city's service.

Politics has in the past played a too important part in the business of the department. There has been too much scrambling for preferment, and by ways not conducive to harmony in a force that should work together as one man for the protection of the city. By ordering that all requests for transfers, promotions or change of position shall be directed to the Chief, the board gives evidence that the "pull" in police circles will be eliminated.

In the same line is the policy of requiring that the merit system shall not be disregarded in the selection of patrolmen.

However pleasant the presentation of gifts and medals to superior officers may be to the recipient, there is no doubt that the thing is easily overdone. In a service where promotion depends in a large measure upon the recommendation of the officer next in command, the giving of presents smacks too much of currying of favor. By practically abolishing this custom, the Police Board has removed any possible chance for favoritism to be displayed.

Of equal importance are the rules by which an estimated saving of \$50,000 will be made in two departments of the city, those of street sprinkling and sanitary inspection. Under a Republican rule, the employment of inspectors for these two branches of the municipal government has been a source of party favoritism and a useless burden on the public revenues.

Co-operation between the police and the other city departments seems at least to be an accomplished fact. There is reason to believe that patrolmen, visiting every block of the city several times a day, will be enabled to do better work in keeping the streets and alleys sprinkled and clean than has ever been possible

heretofore. The action of the Police Board is one of the many happy beginnings of the reform administration.

WHO ARE TO PAY?

In reversing its opinion on a library site the Globe-Democrat has no doubt taken into consideration the means of securing another location. It gave evidence yesterday of having thought of this element of the situation when it said that Mr. Carnegie will not furnish the money to put up a library building on any site not absolutely clear and unquestioned in title.

Where is the site and who will furnish the money? In the case of Missouri Park there is no difficulty. The land belongs by unquestioned title to the city for park purposes. A library building in the center would be strictly within the rights of the city. Occupation of that spot in the center of the park would cost nothing to either the Library Board or the taxpayers.

But a location elsewhere would cost a large sum of money. It is incumbent upon the private owners of the Exposition and their supporters to point out a way of raising the amount. They are the only persons who are to make money out of the plan. If they succeed in monopolizing Missouri Park they will own a rental privilege of great value. In return they should provide a location for the library building. At least they should show how a location can be provided without imposing a severe burden of contribution upon citizens of public spirit, or diminishing by a vast sum the resources of the Library.

The Republic and the other friends of the Public Library would be glad to know that Mr. Atkinson and his colleagues have arranged the means of buying a library site. Missouri Park is the best place, but there are others which will answer the purpose if the necessary money is forthcoming. Let us hear from the gentlemen whose duty it is to provide this money.

The Globe-Democrat must admit that, when a private business occupies for its profit public property needed badly for public uses, the managers ought to supply the means for satisfying in another way the public needs. The Globe-Democrat surely would not advise its clients to hold the public property and let other citizens take from their pockets the money for the public uses. It cannot decently advise that at half million dollars be withdrawn from the maintenance resources of the Public Library.

Where is the site and who are to pay the purchase price?

An American syndicate has secured the privilege of running a passenger boat line from Kismatou to South Sudan. Not the least remarkable feature of the announcement is that J. P. Morgan's name is not mentioned as the originator of the scheme.

Walter Wellman, who will take another try at the North Pole, has enough good wishes from American friends to make a fine start. But good wishes, unfortunately, are not food and raiment in the Arctic Circle.

As relieving the pent-up feelings of John Bull over the sad state of his finances, the reports from France, where Government receipts have fallen to an alarming extent, will be sweetest balm.

If it is for the best interests of the city to own the garbage works, nothing will stand in the way of St. Louis securing them. The chances for stumbling blocks are not so good these days.

In revoking Mayor Ziegenheim's permits, Mayor Wells has done the creditable thing. Very few things that Ziegenheim permitted are worth the while in the new St. Louis.

In the lamentable ignorance of Old Annals concerning spring wheat may be seen the evidence that the confines of its knowledge are coincident with the city limits.

Missouri started late in getting representation at the Buffalo Exposition, but the speed with which the exhibits are being placed in position is creditable to the State.

Pat Sheedy as the prize go-between is certainly a wonder. Perhaps Mr. Cudahy might get into communication with Pat Crowe through the Man-of-his-Word.

Aguinaldo is reported to have said that he was "at the disposition of the authorities." Does that mean that he is in the hands of his friends?

Doctor Joseph Muir, the American diplomat who lost \$100,000 at poker, is not from Missouri. Politicians of this State have cut their eye-teeth.

Money and time are no object to Mr. Parker—that is, the money and time which others may see fit to spend in a contest on his behalf.

Evidently Mr. Parker is the sort of "leader" who remains in the rear and urges others to take his place on a forlorn-hope firing line.

Although the East has called some mighty fine men from St. Louis, there are still left behind many who "are just as good."

Maybe the Globe-Democrat can utilize the old Exposition for a display of its slugging capacity for "knocking out" St. Louis.

Doctor Sargent of New York in blaming our ancestors for our brutality should remember that most of them are dead.

Mr. Parker's "nuts for the boys" consist of the privilege of footing the bills for an election contest in his interest.

In placing a tax on glucose, molasses and sugar, England evidently thinks that the sweets of war come high.

With the Police Board falling into the good habits of Mayor Wells, St. Louis has indeed a pleasant outlook.

When paying up bills, the 10 per cent due on your World's Fair subscription should come first.

Jingo Joe Chamberlain should go on the dime-museum circuit as England's \$750,000,000 beauty.

After the howling of bulls in Wall street the plaintive bleating of lambs is inevitable.

CHICAGO'S PRETTY CRUSADER
INTERVIEWS THE ALDERMEN.

Mrs. Kate Mitts Boyd Devotes This Week to the City Law-makers Who Own Saloons.

Chicago, Ill., April 22.—This week Chicago's "pretty crusader," Mrs. Kate Mitts Boyd, began a six days' period of persuasion among the Chicago Aldermen who conduct saloons. She will not urge them to close their places of business and take the pledge; all she will ask is that they cease infractions of the law; that they run their places with due regard for the rules provided by ordinance for their closing and general conduct.

Mrs. Boyd was decorated by her husband ten years ago, after she had pawned her jewelry to help him out of difficulty. Her hair has turned prematurely gray since that time. She has one child. Her voice is soft, her manner gentle. She is well educated.

she says, "and that is that we are not anti-saloon people, and that we will not fight anything the city ordinance license. There is plenty which has no right to exist, and it will keep us busy."

Mrs. Boyd has had two saloonkeepers tried on charges of violating the saloon laws. A justice court was the scene of each trial. In neither case did she secure a conviction. At one trial she was the victim of a bitter personal attack at the hands of the opposing attorney, but she answered never a word.

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There is one thing we want understood.

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MRS. LESLIE CARTER'S

"ZAZA" HAS GAINED IN MERIT.

Mrs. Leslie Carter, in David Belasco's play, "Zaza," after a very notable London success, returned to St. Louis and opened her engagement at the Olympic last night to a large audience.

This steadily growing player is to be congratulated upon her advance in her art, which was especially apparent to those of last night's audience, who saw her in the same character a year or more ago. Her "Zaza" is now a strong portrayal of a woman of the beginning—but it is finished, even, well-balanced, its more powerful phases being intensified for that very reason.

As a matter of course, it is unnecessary now to dwell upon the morality of this searching temperamental study—one would almost say, a study in the writing of "Camille," everybody knows exactly what to expect of either. All that is incumbent in treating of "Zaza" is to consider it from the purely artistic viewpoint.

The climax of a very high rank must now be accorded to Mrs. Carter as an emotional actress. She has reached the soul of the woman whose typical life she essays to present truthfully, and, as a result, it is not surprising that she has gained in merit.

More than ever, I noticed last night, does the story of this luckless woman seem to appeal to women—so strongly, in fact, that it is to be equaled only by that other play of which I have spoken, the "Camille" of the younger Dumas. It is in this respect that both differ from such a character, for "Camille" is a study in the writing of "Camille," everybody knows exactly what to expect of either. All that is incumbent in treating of "Zaza" is to consider it from the purely artistic viewpoint.

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